measuring devices. performed continuously, using automated in-line Turbidity and chlorine residual monitoring is formed everyday, as often as every four hours. and routine physical and chemical testing is peris performed a minimum of 20 times per month nants. Bacteriological and total coliform testing test your drinking water for numerous contami-As the State regulations require, we routinely

District Health Department at 315-866-6879. Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or the Herkimer can be obtained by calling EPA's Safe Drinking about contaminants and potential health effects that water poses a health risk. More information of contaminants does not necessarily indicate amounts of some contaminants. The presence reasonably expected to contain at least small water including bottled drinking water, may be a year old. It should be noted that all drinking our data, though representative, are more than contaminants do not change frequently. Some of once a year because the concentrations of these allows us to test for some contaminants less than were detected in your drinking water. The State The table presented depicts which compounds Beryllium, Mickel, Thallium, Mitrate and Cyanide. mium, Mercury, Selenium, Fluoride, Antimony, Inorganic Compounds: Arsenic, Cadmium, Chro-Synthetic Organic Compounds; and the following Total Coliform, Volatile Organic Compounds, pounds were confirmed in your drinking water: organic compounds. None of the following comacids, radiological contaminants, and synthetic pounds, total trihalomethanes, total haloacetic nitrite, lead and copper, volatile organic comform, turbidity, inorganic compounds, nitrate, nants. These contaminants include: total colitest your drinking water for numerous contami-As the State Regulations require, we routinely

> **OUR DRINKING WATER? NI STNANIMATNO BABHT BAA**

charge was \$368.94 per unit. per 100 cubic feet, while the residential flat rate mercial water customers were charged \$3.97 fires and undetectable leakage. In 2014, commestic and industrial use, to flush mains, fight 6,980,000 gallons. This water was used for dogallons per day. Our highest single day was 914,720,8 sew metry noituditisib edt ofni tuq gallons. The daily average of water treated and total water produced in 2014 was2,210,958,000 serving their industrial & residential needs. The per day to the Town of Florida water district Amsterdam water district and 214,893 gallons average 134,885 gallons per day to the Town of the City limits. In 2014, the City delivered on people through 6,000 service connections within Our water system serves approximately 18,600

FACTS AND FIGURES

for disinfection. Phosphate for corrosion control and chlorine Hydrated Lime for PH adjustment a blended treatment consists of Ultraviolet disinfection, a Cationic Filter Aid all prior to filtration. Post and flocculating agent, Sodium Hydroxide, and blended coagulant aid, an inorganic coagulant rests of coagulation with a Cationic Polymer safety of the water. Chemical treatment condisinfectant levels to ensure the bacteriological Plant, we continuously monitor the clarity and and inorganic compounds. At the Treatment color producing compounds or other organic solids, metals (primarily iron and manganese), Plant enhances our raw water by removing any conditions, or raw water quality. The Treatment ervoirs are alternated mainly based on weather depending on which source is being used. Rescal treatment at the Water Treatment Plant, of water quality. This requires different chemithe three reservoirs has its' own characteristics any restrictions of our water source. Each of City. During 2014, our system did not experience ervoirs located approximately 13 miles from the drawn from a combination of 3 City owned Respublic health. Our water source is surface water ter, which must provide the same protection for

establish limits for contaminants in bottled wa-Health Department and the FDA's Regulations provided by public water systems. The State the amount of certain contaminants in water and the EPA prescribe regulations, which limit sure that tap water is safe to drink, the State and radioactive contaminants. In order to enand herbicides; organic chemical contaminants; taminants; inorganic contaminants; pesticides present in source water include: microbial conhuman activities. Contaminants that may be resulting from the presence of animals or from radioactive material, and can pick up substances naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, the land or through the ground, it dissolves wells. As water travels over the surface of lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and tap water and bottled water) include rivers, In general, the sources of drinking water (both

COME EBOM 3 WHERE DOES OUR WATER

your drinking water.

343-3009. We want you to be informed about erator or Randy Gardinier, Laboratory Director, water, contact Robert DiScenza, Chief Plant Opconcerning questions relating to your drinking If you have any questions about this report or

how it compares to State standards. your water comes from, what it contains and water quality. Included are details about where This report provides an overview of last year's

with all state and federal quality regulations. contaminants. Currently we are in compliance es. Last year, we conducted tests for over 100 of the need to protect our drinking water sourcunderstanding of drinking water and awareness water. The purpose of this report is to raise your report describing the quality of your drinking dam Water Treatment Plant annually issues a To comply with State Regulations, the Amster-

INTRODUCTION

CLOSING

The City is proud to report that there were no Trihalomethane violations, Turbidity Level or Lead and Copper exceedance for 2014. This is an indication of the dedication and experiences of the staff and management at the Water Treatment Facility, which involves countless hours of hands on operation.

On behalf of myself, the operators and staff we thank you for allowing us to continue to provide you with a safe quality water this year. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of the community.

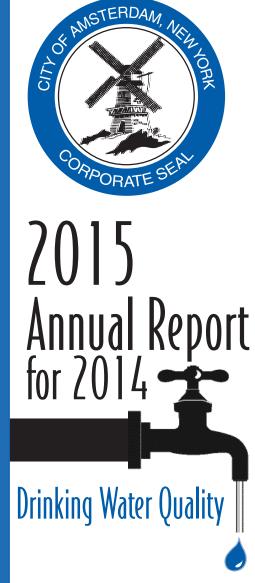
The Amsterdam Water Treatment Plant and Source of Supply personnel are professionally skilled, and receive on going training to be licensed with the New York State Department of Health.

Through the continued support of Mayor Ann Thane, Water Chairman Richard Leggiero, and the members of the Common Council, we will continue to do our best by providing you with a safe quality drinking water this year and years to follow. The City of Amsterdam Water Treatment Plant delivered safe water in 2014. We continually strive to improve our water quality by improving our treatment processes and by implementing water system improvement projects. This water supply statement is being prepared for our customers in accordance with New York State Public Health Law. Please share this information with all other people who drink this water, those who may not have received this notice directly. Example: tenants, patients, schools and businesses.



Please call our office at 843-3009 if you have any questions. Robert DiScenza, Chief Plant Operator PRESORTED STANDARD US POSTAGE PAID AMSTERDAM, NY PERMIT #103

AMSTERDAM WATER TREATMENT PLANT Amsterdam, New York 12010 250 Brookside Avenue



250 Brookside Avenue Amsterdam, New York 12010

Public Water Supply ID#2800136

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

We have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected. However these contaminants were detected below the level allowed by state and federal regulations.

By sampling we continue to monitor the water quality. All tests current indicate no presence of Coliform Bacteria in any of the distribution samples tested. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

During 2014, our system was in compliance with all applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements such as: Treatment Techniques, Filtration and Disinfection, Lead and Copper Control requirements, monitoring our drinking Water, Reporting any Violations

If you have any questions, please contact: Robert DiScenza @ 843-3009 or the New York State Department of Health, Herkimer District Office @ 315-866-6879.

DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

Some people may be more vulnerable to disease causing microorganisms or pathogens in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their health care provider about their drinking water. EPA/CDC guidelines on

appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium, Giardia and other microbial pathogens are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

WHY SAVE WATER AND HOW TO AVOID WASTING IT?

Although our system has an adequate amount of water to meet present and future demands, there are a number of reasons why it is important to conserve water:

- Saving water saves energy and some of the costs associated with both of these necessities of life.
- Saving water reduces the cost of energy required to pump water.
- Saving water lessens the strain on the water system during a dry spell or drought, helping to avoid severe water use restrictions so that essential fire fighting needs are met.

You can plan a role in conserving water by be coming conscious of the amount of water your household is using and by looking for ways to use less whenever you can. It is not hard to conserve water. Conservation tips include:

- Automatic dishwashers use 15 gallons for every cycle, regardless of how many dishes are loaded.
 So get a run for your money and load it to capacity.
- Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth.
- Check every faucet in your house for leaks.
 Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fix it and you can save almost 6,000 gallons per year.
- Check your toilets for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring in the tank. Watch for a few minutes to see if the color shows up in the bowl. It is not uncommon to lose up to 100 gallons a day from one of these otherwise invisible toilet leaks. Fix it and you save more than 30,000 gallons a year.

• Commercial properties with water meters can detect hidden leaks. Simply turn off all taps and water using appliances. Then check the meter after 15 minutes, if it moved, you have a leak.

SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

In 2014 we noticed increased backwash pressures on some of our filter units, after conferring with Westech Engineers, we have started a maintenance procedure to clean and repair filter bottoms and filter media.

Also in 2014, we began the process of reactivation of the carbon contactors, so we can continue to stay below EPA's maximum contaminate levels for disinfection by-products.

Near future Capital projects that need to be addressed:

- Replacement of backwash waste pumps
- Water Street access road repairs
- Refurbishment of Tecler water tank for aesthetics.

Please call our office at 843-3009 if you have any questions.

Robert DiScenza, Chief Plant Operator

Contaminant	Violation	Date of	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Unit Measurement	Regulatory Limit t (MCL. AL. TT)	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
	Yes/No	Sample					
MICROBIOLOGICAL	. CONTAI	MINANTS					
Turbidity ¹ Filtration	No	Every 4 hrs.	.0417 range 98.4%-100% range	NTU	TT	TT=95% of Samples <0.3 NTU	Soil Run-off
Total Coliform	No	Monthly	< 1	NA	MCL = 2 or more positive samples	0	Naturally present in the environment
Distribution System Turbidity	No	Every 4 hours	.18 - 1.01 range .3 - Average	NTU	5.0 (MCL)		Turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium of microbial growth.
ORGANIC AND INO	RGANIC	CONTAMINA	NTS				
Copper ²	No	6/2014	.043 Average Range = ₹.02024	mg/l	1.3 (AL)	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead ³		6/2014	.005 Average Range = ₹.001038	ug/l	.015 (AL)	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Total Organic Carbon	No	Monthly	Compliance Ratio 1.35 - 1.53	-	тт	Compliance Ratio ≥1	Naturally present in environment
DISINFECTION BY P	RODUCT	S					
Total Trihalomethanes ⁴	No	Quarterly Samples	38.1 rolling Annual Average Range 24.3-59.2	ug/l	80 ug/l	N/A	By-products of drinking water chlorination. TTHM's are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic mater.
Total Haloacetic Acids ⁴	No	Quarterly Samples	26.0 rolling Quarterly Average Range 15.4-42.3	ug/l	60 ug/1	N/A	By-products of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine Dioxide	No	Daily Samples	Range .0413	mg/l	0.80 (MCL)	0.80 (MRDLG)	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorite	No	Quarterly Samples	Range .0249	mg/l	Average of three distri- bution system resamples exceeds 1.0 mg/l	0.80 (MCLG)	By-product of water additive used to control microbes.
Free Chlorine Residual Distribution System Entry	No	Every 4 hrs.	.6895 range	mg/1	4		Used in disinfection of drinking water.

Notes

- 1 Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We test if because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. State regulations require that 95% of the turbidity samples collected have measurements below 0.30 NTU.
- 2 The level presented represents 90th percentile of the 30 sites tested. The action level for copper was not exceeded in 2014.
- 3 The level presented represents of the 90th percentile of the 30 samples collected. The action level for lead did not exceed in 2014. 4 The level presented represents the annual quarterly average calculated from the samples collected.

Defintions

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL'S are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible. Maximum Contaminant Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety. Maximum Residual Disinfective Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectant to control microbial contamination. Non-Detects (ND): Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present. Nephelometric Turbidty Unit (NTU): A measure of the clarity of the water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person. Milligrams per liter (mg/l): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid (parts per million - ppm). Micrograms per liter (ug/l): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid (parts per billion - ppb). Picocuries per liter (pCL): A measure of the radioactivity in water. Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.